THE

Halifax Philatelist.

VOL. II. JANUARY, 1888. No. 1.

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Halifax, Nova Scotia:

HALIFAX PHILATELIC COMPANY,

P. O. BOX 219.

NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING CO., HALIFAX.

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The Halifax Philatelist,

Published Monthly, in the interests of Stamp Collectors.

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☞ The following papers are on our exchange list. We shall send *two* copies of our January number to each address. If we fail to receive your publication in return, we shall consider that you do not wish to exchange, and shall drop your paper from our list. Send *two* copies.

"American Philatelist," Philadelphia, Pa.
"Agassiz Record," Oskaloosa, Iowa.
"Agassiz Companion," Wyandotte, Kan.
"Charleston Philatelist," Charleston, S. C.
"Curiosity World," Lake Village, N. H.
"Common Sense," Mexico, New York.
"Canadian Philatelist," Niagara Falls South, Ont.
"Collectors' Illustrated Magazine," Riverside, Cal.
"Collectors' Journal," Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Common Sense," Mexico, N. Y.
"Canadian Numismatic Journal," Halifax, N. S.
"Exchangers Monthly," Jersey City, N. J.
"Hawkeye State Collector," Wyoming, Iowa.
"Int. Philatelic Advertiser," New York City.
"International Collector," San Francisco, Cal.
"Le Timbre Levantin," Constantinople, Turkey.
"Mohawk Standard," Delta, N. Y.
"North Star Philatelist," Minneapolis, Minn.
"Niagara Falls Philatelist," Niagara Falls, Out.
"Old Curiosity Shop," Jamestown, N.Y.
"Our Monthly Visitor," Fitchburg, Mass.
"Philatelic Gazette," Altoona, Pa.
"Plain Talk," Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Philatelic Herald," Portland, Maine.
"Philetelic Journal of America," St. Louis, Mo.
"Philatelic Fortnightly," Benson, Minn.
"Philatelic Review," Rock Island, Ill.
"Philatelic World," New York City.
"Philatelic Monthly," Philadelphia, Pa.
"Philatelic Record," London, England.
"Quaker City Philatelist," Philadelphia, Pa.
"Stamp Collector's Figaro," Chicago, Ill.
"Stamp," Denver, Col.
"Semi-Annual Stamp Collector," Schenectedy, N. Y.
"Stamp Collector's Journal," Bury St. Edmund's, England.
"Toronto Philatelic Journal," Toronto, Ont.
"Universum," Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.
"Western Philatelist," Chicago, Ill.
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The Halifax Philatelist.

VOL. II. HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY, 1888. No. 1.

IS PHILATELY INSTRUCTIVE?

ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE IN AN OLD MAGAZINE.

MOST manias, whether chronic or acute, fail to become cosmopolite; they rage within a limited area, beyond which they do not spread; or they are confined to certain classes of society, above or below which they do not rise or sink. Every country has its own special mania; and there are doubtless plenty of little localities, both within the pale of Christendom and without it, each with its own pet mania, which, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is born to break out unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air.

The above cannot be said of philately, as its influence is felt among all classes, from one end of the world to the other. Postage stamps are now issued by almost every country, and it would be hard to visit any place, where one or more interested in their collection could not be found.

I am about to relate a case in point, which occurred twenty-five years ago. My nephew had just arrived home for the holidays (I was his guardian), and he brought with him a large, square, strong-bound manuscript, filled with a series of sums, from simple and compound addition (with the lines ruled with red ink), through cube root extraction, tare and tret, interest for various terms and at various per cent., and a host of such like matter, all transcribed in his own handwriting, with corrections by the head usher. It was (for it is no longer) an autograph volume of which any ciphering-master in the land might boast.

His aunt Emma and myself, after close inspection of the manuscript, were duly edified—so duly, in fact, that I believe we never opened it afterwards until the occasion I am about to relate. But what subsequently excited our approbation was the constant reference which Harry made to his model ciphering-book. He would lay down the *Recorder* to recur to its perusal. If I talked about the leading article, he would take up his book as if to help to a closer comprehension of the topic. If I alluded to the Court of the Vatican and mentioned the intrigues of the ex-King of the Naples, he replied (consulting the book again), "Ah, yes; I have it." If I wondered whether Hesse would make it up with Russia, "Let me see; unluckly, no," was his answer, after a glance at the oracle. He never parted from the book, his *vade mecum*, his manual, his companion by day, and his bedfellow, I believe, by night.

At the same time he seemed strangely inquisitive respecting our own private affairs. Neither Emma nor myself received letters that contained deep secrets,

political or family. Still we like our few letters to be regarded with respectful reverence. But Harry, we felt sure, closely examined the outside of every letter that we received—his reason we could not make out. Newspapers sent by absent friends, received the same inspection. Every cast-off envelope was carefully and silently secured, for the sake, we thought, of studing and comparing the hand-writing. We noticed, also, that, young as he was, more letters arrived for him than for us, the contents of which he never communicated. Strange!

Yesterday Emma's forbearance could hold out no longer. At the postman's rap, Harry jumped up as usual to get first to the door for the mail. This he always attempted to do. He returned with two letters, one half hidden in the cuff of his sleeve, while he devoured the direction of the other with his eyes. Emma could not stand this any longer.

"That is *my* letter, sir," she observed, sternly, "and for the future I wish my letters to be brought me directly, without being quite so closely examined. In my time, young people did not take such liberties."

"Because in your time—" stammered Harry, not daring to finish.

"Because why, sir? I insist on knowing."

"Because in your very, *very* young time, aunt, there were no such things as postage stamps. They are a magnificent invention of modern times. Here is the letter, but pray do give me the envelope."

"For what? What interest or right, sir, can you possibly have to inspect the postmarks of my correspondence. And, now you talk of correspondence, I should like to be informed what is the nature of yours, It may be all right and proper, and I dare say it is, but until you are one-and-twenty, and we are relieved of the responsibility of your guardianship, I may observe that your uncle and myself ought to be made acquainted with its nature, and to have some idea of the persons with whom it takes place."

Emma uttered this little lecture with all the dry decision she could muster, looking at me, at the close of her speech, to second the motion. Then, as she really loved her nephew, and was too kind-hearted to feel easy while administering reproof, she made a retreat and avoided further discussion by breaking the seal of her letter and becoming absorbed in its perusal. I said nothing, Harry blushed, not a guilty blush, but a blush as it were protesting against unjust treatment. He soon left the house—as he afterwards confessed, to make private arrangements with the postman.

During his absence, I went up-stairs to my room, to look out of the window with my hands in my pockets, as is my wont when anything occurs to puzzle me. *His* room door stood ajar, suggesting the possibility of finding a clew to the correspondence of which Emma disapproved. In a snug corner of his book-case was the well-worn ciphering-book, which would not have invited further attention but for its bloated appearance, so to speak. It had grown plethoric and fat. It seemed to have taken in more good things than it could well digest. It was filled to repletion, witness sundry cracks, in spite of the extra binding duly charged in the school bill. I took it down, really hoping to find a further triumph of my nephew's mathematical

abilities, and supposing the additional thickness to arise from logatithmic calculations of excessive profundity. The sums, no doubt, would be overlaid with algebraic corollaries and commentaries. I opened the volume, half-fearing to behold an increase of figures, ascending vertically or descending traversely, and garnished with scales of red ruled lines.

Next the cover were loose letters, evidently not, as Emma dreaded they were, from any young person of the gentler sex. "Your last favour duly received," "On the 30th we had the honour to forward," would hardly be the forms in which a fair one would avow her susceptibilities. There was mention of "France, 1848," "France, republic, presidence," "private offices," "scarce envelopes," and "local correspondence," which could have reference only to business or politics. But on turning over the once arithmetical pages, a wonderful transformation met my eye, explaining the obese condition of the book. Each page was neatly ruled with blue ink into small square divisions, quite irrespective of the sums upon it, and nearly every division was occupied by a postage stamp of some nation, colony or community, whose name was hand-printed on a small label posted at the top of the page. A few old postage envelopes were honored with a broad margined page to themselves.

Besides the volume were three or four pamphlets, in French and in English, of Parisian, Belgian and British publication, the happy authors of which could boast their second editions, revised, corrected and enlarged, with reproduction forbidden and every right reserved. I beheld "Aids to Stamp Collectors," being a list of English and Foreign Postage Stamps in circulation since 1840. I beheld Catalogue des Timbres-Poste créés dans les divers Etats du Globe. Further I saw Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres—Poste, on Nomenclature générale de tous les timbres adoptés dan les divers pays de l'Univers; as if the author, Monsieur J. B. Moens, were on intimate terms with postmasters residing in the planets of Venus and Jupiter. He assures us that the stamp collector may apply to him in all confidence, for the correspondents which he has with the stranger enables him continually to supply the generality of all the stamps (of the universe)! And then there was a severe libellus, of ninety-seven pages, Timbres-Poste, without preface, commentary, or peroration, but an index only, "on sale Chez Laplante, dealer in postage stamps for collections, 1, Rue Christine, Paris." This last looked about as light reading as a list of fixed stars, or the astronomical portions of Dietrichsen's Almanack. Besides, and on the same shelf, were ranged grammars and dictionaries of foreign tongues, picked up at the book-stores; tables of European coins, weights and measures, and, backing and supporting all, like a substantial buttress, a solid tome, entitled Manuel du Negotiant, Traite, théorigue et partique des Sciences Commerciales. For this learned treatise the name of the author, L. Rothschild, inspired me with a certain awe. I left it untouched, and turned over with bewilderment the pages of the metamorphosed arithmetical record.

While so doing, a light step bounded up-stairs. It was Harry, who thus caught me in his sanctum, rummaging his private shelves, and surrounded by his precious documents tossed about in disorder. The boy looked astonished, but not in the least

abashed or ashamed. He stood his ground like a man. After the first surprise at seeing me there, he seemed flattered rather than otherwise by the curiosity that I was manifesting.

"And how did you come by all this rubbish?" I asked.

"By exchanges with correspondents, uncle," was the reply, in justification, "and also with my pocket money."

"You were at liberty, certainly, to spend it on this, as well as on any other harmless nonsense; still it is a pity to throw money into the street."

"I beg your pardon, uncle; it is not thrown away at all. I have made a good investment. My stamp album is worth twenty pounds, if it is worth a shilling."

"When you prove that it is worth a shilling, I will prove that it will fetch twenty pounds."

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook. It originated in a penal colony, founded by the British Government. Captain Phillips, its first Governor, arrived in Botany Bay in H. M. S. *Sirius*, in January, 1788, with six transports and three store-ships. He remained there a short time and then proceeded to Port Jackson, which was found more suitable to found a Colony. He there landed the 750 persons under his charge, the British ensign was hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove (the present site of the capital and seat of Government), and thus commenced the history of the second largest of the British Colonies. At that time New South Wales embraced what is now known as Victoria and Queensland.

The country has made great advance since then, and ere long will be, when united under one Government, with the other Colonies of Australia, one of the greatest nations of the earth.

The population is now about 1,000,000. The Colony has enjoyed Responsible Government for a number of years.

This country has produced stamps which have given rise, probably, to more discussion than any others, namely, the celebrated "Sydney Views." These were issued in 1850. The design is as follows: In a circle in the centre is what is supposed to be a family of emigrants just landing from their ship (which is in the background), and being received by what may be called a figure of Commerce; others say that it is the Genius of the land. Beneath the group is the Latin motto: "Sic fortio etruria crevit." To the left of the figure of Commerce is a hill, over the side of which shows a church and buildings. The whole of this is enclosed by a hollow circle, in which is the motto: "Sigillum nov Camb Aust." "Postage" above and value beneath, in two straight lines.

The values of this issue are:

1 penny, lake; 2 pence, blue; 3 pence, green.

The design of all these values is the same, with the exception of a few minor differences. There are numerous little varieties of this design, said to be forty, which is the number of dies on the engraved plate from which they were printed. The following are a few: In the 1 penny, with clouds above and without clouds. In the 2 pence, with the lines in the groundwork in some horizontal and in others perpendicular.

Of these stamps the 3 pence is the only one that can now be procured, except by a large outlay of money. These stamps were in use for about a year.

In 1851 a new series appeared, having for a design the laureated head of the Queen to left. These are on bluish paper, unperforated, and are not water-marked. The values were:

1 penny, red; 2 pence, blue; 6 pence, brown.

Of the 2 pence there were several shades of blue. These stamps are said to contain fifty varieties, which was the number of dies on each engraved plate.

In 1853 were issued:

2 pence, blue on blue paper; 6 pence, brown;
2 pence, blue on white paper; 8 pence, orange.

There are said to be fifty varieties of these also. In 1854 a new issue came out, same design as 1851 and 1853, of which the denominations were as follows:

1 penny, orange; 1 penny, orange red;
2 pence, blue (light and dark); 3 pence, green.

These were imperforated. A new departure was made with them, each stamp being water-marked with the numerals of its value.

It seemed to be a difficult country to suit with stamps, for two new designs and issues came out in the same year. The design for the 1 penny, 2 pence and 3 pence resembled very much the 1850 issue, except that the Queen is crowned instead of laureated. The design for the higher values was a large square stamp; crowned head of the Queen inside of circle; Postage—New South Wales. The values of this issue were:

1 penny, orange,
1 penny, carmine,
2 pence, blue,
3 pence, green,
} Rectangular shape.

5 pence, green,
6 pence, brown,
6 pence, grey green,
8 pence, orange,
1 shilling, red,
1 shilling, brown-red,
} Square shape.

Those were imperforate and same water-mark as preceding issue. In 1860 these stamps were issued perforated, and with same values, except that a 5 shilling, violet, was added. Water-marks the same.

Those handsome stamps were retained for a short time only, as in 1864 we find a new design coming out, and not to be compared in any manner with the old issues. The design consists of the crowned head of the Queen to left in various frames. Water-mark as before.

Two new values were issued in 1867.

4 pence, brown ; 10 pence, lilac.

In 1870 a new issue was announced, values consisting of :—

1 penny, red ; 2 pence, blue ; 3 pence, green ;
4 pence, red brown ; 6 pence, lilac ;
8 pence, yellow (square, same design as 1860) ;
9 pence, surcharged on 10 pence, red brown ;
1 shilling, black.

In 1884 the provisional rage struck this colony, and we were treated to a small selection of fiscal-postals, consisting of three values :

1 penny, orange ; 2 pence, brown ; 1 shilling, black on brown.

In 1885 we had surcharged postage :

5 shilling stamp duty, black on green.

1886 brought out more provisionals, converting revenue stamps into postage. They were all high values, being :

5 shillings, black, green and voilet ;
10 shillings, black, carmine and violet ;
1 pound, black, carmine and violet.

In 1853 registration stamps were issued to the public. They were of one value only, but there are several varieties, viz :

6 pence, orange and blue, imperforate ;
6 pence, red and blue, imperforate ;

1860.

6 pence, orange and blue, perforate ;
6 pence, orange and blue, perforate ;
6 pence, yellow and blue, perforate ;
6 pence, red and blue, perforate.

The last two were watermarked with the figure 6 ; the others were not.

In 1879, the current issue, 2 pence to 1 shilling, were surcharged in red, O. S., for official use.

In 1880 the same stamps, and the 1 penny, were surcharged O. S. in black. Those in red are rare.

This completes the list of adhesives for New South Wales, but as in many other countries, errors crept in of which we have made no mention ; but instead of being in the color, they consist of mistakes in using the watermarked paper. The paper on which each value of stamp was printed was watermarked with same value. We append a partial list of these errors in watermarks, as far as known to the writer.

1856 issue, 2 pence, blue, watermark 5;
1856 issue, 6 pence, grey, " 8;
1856 issue, 1 shilling, red, " 8;
1860 issue, 3 pence, green, " 6;
1860 issue, 6 pence, violet, " 5;
1860 issue, 6 pence, violet, " 12.

WATERMARK REVERSED.

1850 issue, 5 pence, square green;
1860 issue, 2 pence, blue, watermark 1;
1860 issue, 2 pence, blue, " 3;
1860 issue, 2 pence, blue, " 5;
1863 issue, 1 penny, red, " 2.

If these errors occured at the present time, we would hear it said that it was done on purpose; but we fancy that these are genuine errors.

On looking over a late set of the New South Wales stamps it is surprising to an ordinary mind how people in their proper senses could issue to the public such mean looking stamps in place of the old issues. The old ones had artistic work about them, both in designing and engraving, which is something that the present issue lack very much. It is a sorry fact, but one which we cannot help admitting, that the British Colonies have deterioriated more than any other countries in the artistic merits of their postage stamps.

DAVID LANG.

POSTAGE RATES FROM NOVA SCOTIA IN THE YEAR 1854.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT ¼ OUNCE.

To Alexandria, 2/3; Algeria, 1/10; Austria, 2/8; Bavaria, 2/2; Belgium, 2/3; China, 2/10, France, 2/3; Gibraltar, 2/1; Holland, 2/2; Hong Kong, 2/10; India, 2/10; Norway, 2/7; Portugal, 2/1; Prussia, 2/2; Russia, 2/6; Spain, 2/2; Sweden, 2/2; Turkey, 3/–.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT ½ OUNCE.

To Adelaide, 2/–; Antigua, 1/8; Australia, 2/1; Bermuda, –/8; Brazil, 3/9; Cape Verde, 2/10; Cape of Good Hope, 2/–; Chili, 1/7; Cuba, 1/3; Denmark, 1/10.

These figures will give some idea of the postage which our fathers had to pay. It would have been somewhat expensive to have had many foreign correspondents at that time. Now, with very few exceptions we may send a letter to any of these places for five cents.

THE following figures show the increase in the sale of postage stamps in Nova Scotia in the first four years after their introduction, viz.:

1852	amount sold	£	325	2	6
1853	"		473	4	8
1854	"		898	0	6
1855	"		1656	16	3

An increase of five hundred per cent.

ON this the first anniversary of the publication of our paper, we come before our friends and readers to thank them heartily for the assistance given to us during the year that has just passed, and ask them to continue their efforts on our behalf, and help to make the incoming year even more successful than the last has been.

The hardest part in the history of a paper (namely, its first year) has now been passed, and, we are happy to say, with very fair success. Of course, all has not been smooth sailing (in fact we had a good many rough places to cross), but we are at last safely over and are now looking forward with light hearts to the future.

We trust our friends will do nothing to disappoint our expectations, but all they can to forward them.

Thanking you again for your kindness we wish you one and all most cordially a Happy New Year.

JUST before going to press, we have had the pleasure of receiving from the "Western Philatelic Publishing Co." a copy of "*The Bluffton Stamp Society.*" The contents are interesting, the binding and typographical work excellent, and all together it is a book we may all be proud of having on the philatelic shelves of our library. We most heartily congratulate the company on their success, and can well say, Try it again.

THE CANADIAN ERROR.

THE Canada 2c. brown registration is at this time mentioned frequently in the *Figaro* and several other philatelic publications. As there seems to be considerable doubt as to the origin, and as I was in the main instrumental in ntroducing them to the philatelic public, I have decided to give the information I possess on this subject to them.

About the beginning of January, 1887, I was shown a registered letter received from Miscou Light House Post Office in New Brunswick. It had a BROWN 2c. registration stamp on it—a clear unmistakable dark brown. I immediately wrote the postmaster there for information relative to them. He answered and said that he had 23 on hand. That he had originally received 50 from the P. O. Dept. at Ottawa, and that they were BROWN when he received them. This he stated positively. I n sent to him for them, but before my letter reached him he had used two of them so that I received only 21.

Those stamps I showed to several philatelists and could not get two to agree as to their origin. Some said the change in color was due to the gum, others to chemical changes, others again said it was due to the atmosphere from the salt water. Very few would allow a misprint. In the meantime Mr. F. C. Kaye also came across another registered letter with brown registration stamp. This time it was rom the P. O. of New Ross in Lunenburg Co., N. S. From this office about 50 were obtained. The postmaster at this office was also positive as to having received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in brown. The same objections were raised to those

as the others, as to whether they were a genuine misprint or not. In this case the atmosphere of salt water was not the cause as New Ross is in the interior. If the gum was the cause of their changing color, it is peculiar that we do not get more of them. Changes by chemical means were also tried. The only thing which would turn the red of the genuine color to brown, was sulphuric acid mixed with water, and this did not give a good clear color, having a somewhat greyish shade in it. Those experiments have, in my opinion, confirmed their genuineness. And now as if to make assurance in regard to their genuineness more sure, we find a third post office with them. This was Beauly, in Antigonish Co., N. S. There were, however, only 6 received from there, the postmaster had the same story as the others, he had received them from the Dept. at Ottawa in a brown color.

After reading this I do not think that any reasonable minded person will doubt their genuineness.

The Department at Ottawa was written to in regard to them, but as was to be expected, knew nothing of them whatsoever. No doubt if they had been seen they would not have been allowed to be issued to the public.

We do not deny that time does change the color in stamps, but with those we do not think that it had anything to do. A friend of ours informed us that in looking over a lot of old letters which he had taken out of a trunk and which had not been open for several years, he found among them several registered letters, one with the 2c. registration stamp almost a black, all the others having their normal color. With due consideration and deference to better judges than myself, I have no doubt in saying that it is my firm belief that those Canada 2c. brown registration stamps are a genuine misprint.

DONALD A. KING

NOVA SCOTIA STAMPS.

IN the December No. of this paper I had an article on the proper date of issue of the pence stamps of Nova Scotia. In it I ventured to assert that they were issued in the middle of 1851. Since then on further investigation I have discovered the exact date of issue. The proof is obtained in the following extract from the *Chronicle* of the 30th of August, 1851 :—

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"Postage stamps having been received from England, notice is hereby given that stamps of 3 pence, 6 pence and 1 shilling can be purchased at this office on and after *Monday, the 1st day of September next.*

☞ NOTE.—Postage stamps before being used should be examined to ascertain that they will firmly adhere (as in the event of their falling off, the letters become charged with postage), they should then be placed on the front of the letter, *and upon the right hand corner of the upper side.* Should this direction not be attended to, from the rapidity with which the duty must be performed, letters which bear stamps will frequently be taxed, while the parties receiving them will be put to much trouble in obtaining a return of the postage improperly charged.

In all cases of complaint whether of any irregularity, the covers of the letters (and contents in all practicable cases) must invariably be kept and sent to the post office as affording the only means of investigatiug the complaint."

A. WOODGATE, D. P. M. G.

GENERAL P. O., HALIFAX, *August 25th, 1851.*

This will, I think, settle the matter as to the proper date of issue.

While on this subject it would be as well to give the same information in regard to the cent issue of Nova Scotia. Although there is no error in regard to the date of those as there is to the first issue. The extract following is taken from the report of the P. M. G. of Nova Scotia for 1860,—he says :—

"Postage stamps of a new design, and adapted to the decimal system were obtained with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, from the New York American Bank Note Co., and circulated on the 1st of October last (1860). The design, color. and value of the stamps are as follows :—1c. black ; 5c. blue ; 8½c. green ; 10c scarlet, and 12½c. black.

A supply of 19,000 sheets or 1,900,000 stamps, equal in value to $132.000, has been obtained from the above firm costing, for their manufacture and incidentals, $901.50."

It will be seen that there is no mention made of the 2c. cent. This value was not issued till some time after the other stamps had been for the reason that there was no use for it until what was called the "County Postage Act" came into force. The following extract from the P. M. G. is report self-explanatory :—

"To enable me to carry out that part of the Act, passed during the last session, in reference to the post office reducing the postage to two cents on a letter posted in a county for delivery within the said county, it was necessary to procure for the public convenience a stamp for the prepayment of this particular class of letters. Application was accordingly made to the New York American Bank Note Co. for a supply, and 5000 sheets were procured, at a cost to the Department, including die, of $226.

The reduced rate came into operation on the 11th May last, and has yielded for the first five months, ended 30th September last, (as far as I have been enabled to glean from the returns in my possession) a revenue of $450, a less amount in my opinion than would have been realized under the higher rate for the same period"

The following list will give us the precise date of all except the 1 penny. Of it I can do no more than give the year, and about the probable time, judging from the P. M. G. report. The list is as follows :—

3 pence,		
6 "	Issued	1st September, 1851.
1 shilling,		
1 penny,	"	about 3rd quarter, 1853.
1 cent,		
5 "		
8½ "	"	1st October, 1860.
10 "		
12½ "		
2 "	"	11th May, 1863.

Those extracts will, I think, finally settle the date of the stamps of Nova Scotia.

DONALD A. KING.

NEWLY ISSUED STAMPS.

British Bechuanaland.—Great Britain stamps, surcharged in black. Adhesive, ½d. vermilion. Post Card, 1d. Wrappers, ½ and 1d. Registration envelopes, 2d, three sizes.

Brazil.—New 50 reis letter card, with head on horizontal lined ground.

Canada.—The plate of the 2c. stamp has been re-engraved. Color is now dark green.

Ceylon.—Bogert chronicles new 15c. stamp, color olive green. Resembles the 25 and 28c.

Dutch Indies.—The numeral in the 1c. stamp is now *italic.*

Faridkot.—The *Ph. R.* reports a new issue of the second type, in black as well as in blue, and the *I. B. J.* has the third type vermilion.

France.—15c. envelopes, blue on white wove paper 122 x 151 mm. Stamp in upper left corner. "Exposition Universal de 1889" at top, and six advertisements on face. Seven on back, all in purple. Space for address 45 x 7 mm., with four dotted lines. There is also a 5c. green on white, same die.

French Colonies.—*Der. Ph.* reports a letter card, 25c., black on rose.

Hayti.—Bogert chronicles a new series, of which he has only seen the 1, 2 and 4c. They bear the portrait of the President in the oval, with "Haiti" above and value below, both in figures and letters. In the two upper corners are also the figues of value, 1c. lake (c. c. 134), 2c. lilac (c. c. 68), 5c. green (c. c. 27). White paper, no watermark, perf. 14.

Holland.—Letter cards are reported.

Honduras.—Mr. Warner informs us that a new set from ½c. to 20 pesos, inscribed "Correos y Telegrafs" had been ordered from the American Bank Note Co., but that it was cancelled, and given to a German firm (dealers) to be lithographed, the firm to have a sufficient quantity to pay them for their work. Also, an error of 1878 on 1 real *green* of 1865, surcharged in black horizontal "Dos Reales" and vertical across it "Un Real" in blue.

Hungary.—The 3 kr. letter card is now green on gray.

Lagos.—The 1½d. card now measures 138 x 88, and there is a 1½ x 1½ card, red-brown on bluff.

Nepaul.—There is a native post-card 3½ pies, black and red on pale brown, thick paper.

Newfoundland.—We have the ½c. red, 1c. green (c. c. 33), 2c. orange (c. c. 5), 3c. brown (c. c. 80), and 10c. black. The 1, 2 and 3c. are the former issue in new color; the ½c. has head of dog, and the 10c. a ship somewhat resembling the 13c.

New Zealand.—There is an official stamp, without value, black on white. A crown and the words "Postage Free" are in a rectangular Greek frame.

Roumania.—The unpaid letter stamps are now green; at least the 10 bani.—*Phil. World.*

St. Lucia.—Two new bands, ½d. dark green and 1d. carmine, both on bluff paper. The stamp has head in circle.

Tolima.—The 5c. comes in 5 or 6 shades, and the 50c. green is in two types, differing in the figures in the angles.

United States.—The *Western Philatelist* says that a reply card and a reply letter sheet are soon to be issued.

Uruguay.—Bogert reports a new 10c. stamp with numeral in the centre in a circle and "Diez" four times repeated; "Republica Oriental" above and "Del Uruguay" below. Violet on white and rouletted.

Venezuela.—The 25c. brown (Correos), and 25c. orange (Escuelas) are now lithographed.

☞ *We wish information in regard to new issues and novelties, and are prepared to pay for same, when necessary.*

NOVA SCOTIA PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

MEETING JANUARY 23RD, 1888.

CALLED to order at 8 p. m. President Crane in the chair. Nine members present; Messrs. Crane, Larsen, Hechler, Hart, Mathers Findlay, Gass, Curry and King.

Moved by Mr. Larsen that the dues be reduced from three dollars to one dollar. After much discussion it was agreed to make the dues one dollar, under the conditions that, should it be required, an assessment shall be made on each member, *pro rata*. Seconded by Mr. Hart. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Findlay that the Association receive ten per cent. on all sales of stamps affected in its rooms. Seconded by Mr. Larsen. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Findlay, seconded by Mr. Hechler, that the regular monthly meeting be hereafter held on the second Monday in each month. Carried.

The *Halifax Philatelist* was made official organ, and will receive two dollars per month from the funds of the Association.

Ordered that a list of membership be prepared for publication in the next number of the official paper.

Treasurer Hart collected the dues from all members present; also received dues from Mr. Olof Larsen; Mr. A. J. Craig, Pictou; Mr. H. Andrews, Mr. Louis Arthur Petril, Spring Hill Mines.

Meeting adjourned.

D. A. KING,
Secretary.

Exchange Notices.

☞ For Subscribers only. Limit 40 words.

1.—Three hundred dollars worth of U. S. postage, revenue, and department stamps to exchange for rare foreign stamps. Send stamp for reply,

N. E. Carter,
Box 314, Delevan, Wisconsin.

2.—I will give good exchange or cash for U. S. 1876 Centennial and Confederate stamps. P. F. O'Keefe,
Mansfield Valley, Penn.

3.—U. S. revenue and foreign stamps for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, or Canada stamps.

(The writer of the Ex. Notice forgot to sign his name.)

4.—Wanted, philatelic papers; send lists of what you have to exchange and what you want; I especially want *Stamp World*, Nos. 23 to 46.

M. G. Bitting,
2622 Jessup St., Philadelphia, Penn.

5.—Will give 50 varieties of foreign stamps for every 100 one and three cent Canadian stamps sent me.

Dudley Holmes,
Goderich, Ont.

6.—Wanted.— *Western Phil.*, Vol. I., Nos. 9, 10, 12. *Q. C. P.*, Vol. I., 1, 6, 7, 8; Vol. II., No. 2. *Am. Phil.*, Vol. I.; Vol. II., Nos. 1, 2. *Col. Review*, Vol. I., Nos. 2, 7. *Stamp Record*, Nos. 1, 2, 3. *E. S. P.*, Vol. II., Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 12; Vol. III., Nos. 6. 7. *Int. Col.*, Vol. I., Nos. 1, 2. *Cum. Col.*, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7. Many others also wanted. Cash or ex. 3 foreign post-cards for every Phil. paper sent me.

H. S. Hart,
Petitcodiac, N. B.

7.—I want Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 of Vol. III., of the *Philatelic Journal of America*; will give other papers or good stamps in exchange.

Donald A. King,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

8.—Philatelic papers and sale catalogues to exchange. Send list and receive mine in return.

J. T. Humphrey,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.

9.—A $2.50 edition of the International Stamp Album, new, and a three penny red stamp of New Brunswick, 1851 issue, used for a five cent vermilion, and ten cent brown envelope' stamp of Canada, 1886 issue.

Frank D. Crosby,
Ohio, Yarmouth, N. S.

10.—To every person sending me a post-card from any foreign country *except* Canada, I will send an unused 3 cent stamp. E. L. Raish,
Akron, Iowa, U. S. A.

11.—U. S. postage revenue oddities, &c., to exchange for rare U. S. and foreign postage, with advanced collectors, 1 million 3c. green to exchange.

Hugo Kuenstler,
296 10th Ave., N. Y.
Member A. P. A.

12.—I will give the 90 Blue of Arg. Rep., surcharged, official, in black for any of the following 10 P. Blue, 1856, ½ Pink, 1858, or the officially sealed brown of Canada. M. Brill,
28 Sutton Place, N. Y. City.

13.—Philatelic publications wanted. Send lists of what you have for exchange, and receive mine in return. Will pay cash for certain kinds.

John R. Findlay,
Halifax, N. S.

14.—WANTED.—Publishers to send samples of their papers, and dealers to send their price lists. Papers and Stamps to exchange.

M. A. MacDonald,
207 W. 5th St.,
C. P. A., No. 138. St. Paul, Minn, U. S. A.

15.—A Scott's International Album. $2.50, edition, new, for the 15c., 24c, and 90c, Justice used; or the 7c., 10c., 90c., Navy used; or 90c. State and 10c. Navy used.

Milo C. Reynolds,
Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

16.—Wanted, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of this paper, Vol. IV, No. 1 of Philatelic Gazette, No. 1 of Niagara Falls Philatelist. Will give other phil. papers, stamps or cash.

H. R. Donahoe,
16 Cliff St., St. John, N. B.

17.—WANTED.—All 1868 issue, and ½, 10, 15 cents, and 2, 5 cent Reg. of present issue of Canada, also Canada bills, Gas Weights and Measures, Law, &c., for good Foreign exchange. Newfoundland and American exchange wanted.

W. E. Simpson,
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3c., Post Office,	"		3
6c., "	"		9
1c., war wrapper,	"		3
1c., war	"		1
2c., "	"		2
3c., "	"		2
6c., "	"		9
24c., "	"		12
1884 Western Union Ex.,	"		5
10c., Treasury,	used		2
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" Do. "	5 on 2 reverse	5.00
" Do. "	25 on 1 fr.	2.50
" Do. "	5 on 4	1.50
" Do. "	5 on 40	0.30
" Do. "	5 on 20	0.25
" Do. "	5 on 35	0.75
" Do. "	5 on 75	1.75
" Do. "	5 on 1 fr.	0.35
Honduras Repub., 1877 "	1 r blk. on 2 r green	2.75
Do. " "	2 r blue on 2 r rose	
Mauritius, 1885, "	2 blk. on 38 violet	0.50
Canada Register, 8c. blue		0.30
Porto Rico, 1882, "error," &c. yellow		1.50

Stamps marked with an asterisk (*) are used; all others are not.

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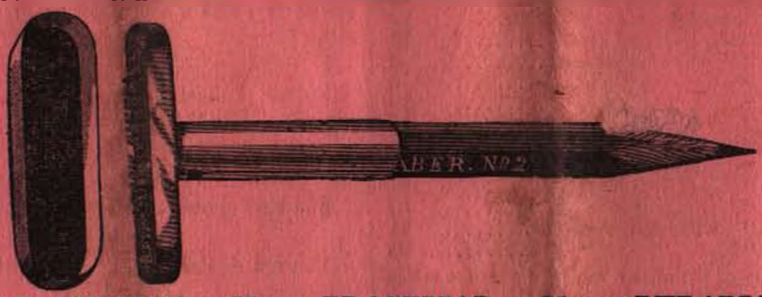

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